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Measures of Administration.

At the commencement of the late session of Congress, the President, in his first message, congratulated that body on the flourishing condition of the country; and this congratulation has given rise to many querulous disquisitions, founded upon intimations that the government itself has, by its measures, reduced the community almost to a state of ruin. The best answer to all the cavils which have been made in this respect, is a plain reference to undeniable facts.

What, then, have been the acts, good and evil, of president MONROE's administration?

When Mr. Jefferson came into power, and the internal taxes were abolished, that abolition was hailed as a miracle of amelioration.

Upon Mr. Monroe's accession, the same description of taxes, to a much greater amount, were, upon his recommendation, also repealed.

If the act of Mr. Jefferson, in this respect, was good, so was that of Mr. Monroe; and even better, for the taxes were not only greater in amount, but there was a reasonable pretext for keeping them on; namely: to pay off the heavy war debt.

At Mr. Monroe's suggestion, likewise, the officers and soldiers of the revolution have been provided for. This is a measure, not only creditable to the president, but honorable to the nation; and, to the latest generations, it will "tell well in history."

At the earnest recommendation of Mr. Monroe, moreover, large appropriations have been made for increasing the navy, for augmenting fortifications; and suitable officers have been incessantly employed in

surveying different parts of the coast, fixing upon proper sites for arsenals and depots, and giving additional security to navigation.

Under president Monroe's administration our territorial limits have been fixed, by treaties with Great Britain and with Spain, from the river Mississippi to the northern Pacific Ocean; and the whole of the Floridas have been added to the empire of the republic.

The national debt has been rapidly diminishing for the last two years; and there has always been money enough in the treasury to meet lawful demands upon it.

The calls of humanity have not been unattended to. The Indians, whilst their excesses have been checked, have been courted and encouraged to improve their condition. They are solicited to enter the community of the whites, not as slaves, but upon equal terms, as brothers. Government has not, like Mahomet, presented to them a fabulous creed in one hand and the sword of extermination in the other; but has held out to them the comforts and profits of Christian civilization.

Why, therefore, find fault?

Manufactures, it is said, are not encouraged. But is it not apparent that encouragement of manufactures belongs, not to the executive, but to the legislative, part of the government? Domestic manufactures are not to seek for their adversaries in the public departments at Washington, but in the classes of society whose pursuits conflict with them. The store-keepers and the landholders are their rivals. The store-keepers live by the re-sale of foreign goods, and the landholders are impressed with the opinion that a diminution in the quantity of foreign goods imported, would be attended by a diminution in the amount of native products consumed in foreign countries. Such is the leading obstacle to the advancement of domestic manufactures, which have also to encounter difficulties in the high price of labor and in the want of moneyed capital.

Navigation, too, it is said, languishes. Is that to be wondered at? If this complaint means any thing, it means that the active tonnage of the United States is not so great at present as it was during the wars of the French revolution. "In 1790, the registered tonnage of the United States consisted of 346,254 tons; in 1816, it amounted to

" 800,759 tons. In 1790, the tonnage of every description amounted to 478,377 tons; in 1816, it was extended to 1,372,218 tons."* This enormous increase was occasioned by the neutral position of the United States during the wars in question, which rendered them, without a war premium for insurance, the carriers of almost all the nations of Europe.

When the late general peace took place there, the several nations of that quarter of the world would naturally reclaim their proper portion of the carrying trade; and this must necessarily check the amount and employment of American tonnage. The remarks of Mr. Seybert, on this topic, are very judicious and appropriate: "All nations extensively engaged in navigation," (says he, page 304,) have been affected by the peace in proportion to the augmentation of their tonnage, during the late conflicts in Europe; none has suffered more than Great Britain. Whilst the late political storms were almost desolating the civilized world, the vessels belonging to France, Holland, and Spain, were swept from the Ocean. In proportion as the tonnage of these nations diminished, that of other states was augmented; and none, in a greater degree, than our own. Foreign nations will make every effort to regain the navigation which the late wars had taken from them. We must anticipate a reduction on our part, of as much as was formerly employed in the trade between those countries and their American colonies."

The commercial prosperity which the United States enjoyed from 1793 to 1806, may, indeed, be said to have spoiled our merchants. The accumulation of a princely fortune was but the work of a few years, and country seats and villas sprung up as by magic. The enchantment of that day, however, is over. Our traders must return to more sober and moderate calculations. Yet, making all possible allowances for the diminution of American tonnage by the prevailing peace, the increase from 1789 to 1819 will still be found to be equivalent to a gradual augmentation, from the former to the latter year, marking a permanently growing prosperity sufficient to gratify the reasonable expectations of the best friends of the country.

The measures of the administration which have chiefly called forth the animadversions of its opponents, are—

1. The refusal to recognise the independence of the Spanish American provinces.

2. The seizure of Amelia Island. And—
3. The invasion of Florida.

Of the first of these acts, or rather no act, the fault-finding has been so vague and wild, that it is difficult to fix upon any one point wherein the advocates of the recognition of South American Independence concur. Some writers have insisted on the recognition of Puerreydon, and others of Artigas; and there have been persons who have recommended a recognition of both their authorities. We know of individuals who regard Puerreydon and O'Higgins as traitors to South American liberty and independence. The executive went no farther than to *inquire* into the situation of South American affairs. And what has been the result? Why, the provinces were found not to be united, and the Patriots themselves, as to their internal government, in a state of distraction. Let any reflecting man put the question to himself, whether, under the circumstances, the executive ought to have volunteered a recognition of independence? The question was fairly tried in the House of Representatives, and was negatived by a large majority. This was during the first session of the fifteenth congress. Mr. CLAY, the principal partizan for acknowledging South American Independence, after seeing the Reports of Messrs. Rodney, Bland, and Graham, did not, in the second session of that congress, think proper to renew the motion. Every freeman in the United States wishes well to the cause of emancipation in that portion of the earth; but very few, we apprehend, are willing to compromise the peace and welfare of the country by too early an interference in Spanish American affairs.

The seizure of Amelia Island was justified by law in three points of view. 1st. By the law of nations, which authorizes a suffering nation to break up a nest of freebooters, when the regular authorities of the place are confessedly incompetent to do it. 2d. By the revenue laws which interdict smuggling; and the laws relating to the slave-trade, which prohibit the introduction of slaves from Africa. And, 3d. By the special secret acts of Congress concerning the occupation of Florida.

With respect to the invasion of Florida, the administration and general Jackson have been tried in almost every shape: In the newspapers, in congress, and by public meetings in three of the principal cities in the Union. By the House of Representatives, by a large majority of the public journals, and by the people, both the President and the General have been acquitted.

* Seybert's Statistical Annals, pages 5, 6.

The subject, of course, ought to be considered as at rest.

If there is a charge which can be justly made against the administration, it is that of neglecting for too long a time to clear the American seas of the pirates who infest it. An act, however, has been at length passed for this object; and we may calculate on its being executed with energy. In referring to this part of our subject, we cannot avoid remarking what has frequently fallen under our notice, and that is, the leaning of indulgence to these piratical cruisers, from the persuasion that they aid the cause of the Spanish Independents. This argues a great corruption of moral principle in certain vehement friends of the patriots. It shows, if we view it in the most favorable light, that they consider the means—even if the means be pillage and murder—as justified by the end. It demonstrates, in truth, more: It proves that there are men who regard political revolutions as authorizing the attainment of wealth by plundering and assassinating the citizens and subjects of all countries.

Arbuthnott and Armbrister.

We had thought that all further discussion on this subject had closed, and that the event had been consigned to the impartial judgment of History. But it seems that the British ministry is disposed to keep the topic alive; and insinuations have been thrown out that the government of the United States is to be called to account for executing those two atrocious malefactors, Arbuthnott and Armbrister.

What can possibly influence the British cabinet to this course of procedure? It surely does not expect to derive any credit, either on the score of humanity or of good faith, in provoking further investigation.

If ever a sinister conduct, in relation to its public engagements, could be traced to any government, such a conduct may, as it respects the intrigues and plots of Arbuthnott and Armbrister, be traced to the court of St. James. Engaged as the United States have been in a diplomatic broil with Spain, the American people have not sufficiently attended to the connexion between these unhappy wretches and the British ministry. The British *ministry*, do we say? Nay; the *Prince Regent* of Great Britain himself.

The documents which are now in a course of publication in the National Register, clearly prove the following facts—

1. That Hillis Hadjo, otherwise called the prophet Francis, visited England at the

close of the late war between the United States and Great Britain.

2. That he was received by the Prince Regent with marks of great consideration; presented with a tomahawk, which, among the Indians, is equivalent to a war-talk; and treated with a grand entertainment on board a British man of war.

3. That Hillis Hadjo returned to Florida by way of the Bahamas, accompanied, or immediately followed, by Arbuthnott, if not by Armbrister.

4. That Hillis Hadjo invariably asserted that he had been promised military supplies by the Prince Regent; and it was upon this assertion of the Indian prophet that both Arbuthnott and Armbrister endeavored to procure munitions of war from governor Cameron of the Bahamas, making use of the name of his Britannic majesty's government by way of inducement.

5. That Governor Cameron never attempted to suppress these applications; on the contrary, he encouraged them, by writing through a third person, and showing a letter from earl Bathurst, the British Secretary for the colonial department.

6. That when Mr. Bagot, the British minister at Washington, was applied to by Arbuthnott, who, it seems, sent his letter by mail, Mr. Bagot did not decline the correspondence, nor reprove Arbuthnott for his conduct. He objected only to the *mode* of the correspondence, upon the plea of the amount of postage; which, in effect, may be regarded as a *hint* to make the communications by *private*, and consequently more *secret*, conveyances.

7. And that, in shunning an open correspondence with Arbuthnott and Armbrister, whilst they communicated with him clandestinely, the British ministry showed that they felt the impropriety of their conduct, and were aware that it could not be justified in the eyes of the world.

Justified? How is it possible it could be justified?

By the treaty of Ghent, the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on behalf of his majesty, stipulated that "there should be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, *without exception of places or persons*". To the execution of this stipulation, in his ratification of the treaty, the Prince Regent pledged his princely faith and honor. And how has he fulfilled this pledge? Why, by giving, soon after, an elegant war-hatchet to the Indian

prophet Francis, and countenancing, through his ministers and agents, the exertions of two of his own white subjects to stir up the Seminoles to war with the United States.

We speak of this affair with great reluctance; because, being at peace with the British nation, we wish to treat its constituted authorities with that politeness which a state of amity implies. But if the cabinet of St. James thinks proper to let loose upon the American administration the rude and vamping strictures of the "Courier," and other London ministerial newspapers, urbanity must yield to the severity of truth, and the British authorities must expect to be treated with less forbearance, and more according to their real demerits.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the letter of Mr. Secretary Adams to Mr. Erving, the minister of the United States at Madrid, in relation to the invasion of Florida and the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

Extract of a letter from George Perryman to lieutenant Sands, dated

February 24, 1817.

"The charge given me by colonel Clinch and yourself, and other officers of the United States, induces me to believe there is a confidence placed in me, which I ought not to deceive. I therefore think it my duty, as well as my inclination, to give you the following information: there was a friend of mine, not long since, in the Fowl-town on Flint, and he saw many horses, cattle, and hogs, that had come immediately from the state of Georgia; and they are bringing them away continually. They speak in the most contemptuous manner of the Americans, and threaten to have satisfaction for what has been done; meaning the destruction of the negro fort. There is another of my acquaintances returned immediately from the Seminole towns, and saw the negroes on parade there: he counted about 600 that bore arms: they have chosen officers of every description, and endeavor to keep up a regular discipline, and are very strict in punishing violators of their military rules. There is said to be about the same number of Indians, belonging to their party, and there are both negroes and Indians daily going to their standard. They say they are in complete fix for fighting, and wish for an engagement with the Americans, or McIntosh's troops; they would let them know they had something more to do than they had at Appalachicola. They have chosen Bowlegs for their head, and nominated him king, and pay him all kind of monarchical respect, almost to idolatry, keeping a picket guard at the distance of 5 miles. They have a number of the likeliest American horses; but there is one or two chiefs that is not of the choir. Kenhagee, the Micasukee chief, is one that is an exception."

N. B. This George Perryman is the same, who went to England in the Semiramis frigate in the summer of 1818, and was not permitted to land.

Extract of a letter from Archibald Clarke, intendant, St. Mary's, Georgia, to general Gaines, dated

February 26th, 1817.

"On the 24th instant, the house of Mr. Garret, residing in the upper part of this county, near the boundary of Wayne county, was attacked during his absence, near the middle of the day, by this party, consisting of about fifteen, who shot Mrs. Garret, in two places, and then despatched her by stabbing and scalping. Her two children, one about three years, the other two months, were also murdered, and the eldest scalped: the house was then plundered of every article of value, and set on fire."

Extract of a letter from Richard M. Sands, 4th Infantry, commanding at Fort Gaines, Georgia, to colonel William King, or officer commanding the 4th Regiment Infantry, dated

March 15th, 1817.

"I enclose, for your information, two letters, which I received a few days since. Yesterday William Perryman, accompanied by two of the lower chiefs arrived here; he informs me, that McQueen, the chief mentioned in one of the enclosed letters, is, at present, one of the heads of the hostiles: that they are anxious for war, and have lately murdered a woman and two children. He likewise says, that he expects the news in George Perryman's letter is true; for there are talks going through the towns, that the English are to be at Okoloking river in three months."

Extracts of a letter from David B. Mitchell, Indian agent to the Secretary of War, dated at

Milledgeville, Georgia, March 30, 1817.

"By yesterday's mail, I received a letter from Mr. Timothy Barnard, who resides at Flint river, in the Indian country, a considerable distance below the agency, in which he observes, I have been informed two days past, from below, where the Red Stick class reside, that a party has been down near St. Mary's and murdered a woman and two children, and brought off some horses." "I will further state, that I have received information from other persons, at and near Fort Gaines, that a British agent is now among these hostile Indians, and that he has been sending insolent messages to the friendly Indians and white men settled above the Spanish line; he is also charged with stimulating the Indians to their present hostile aspect; but whether he is an acknowledged agent of any foreign power, or a mere adventurer, I do not pretend to determine; but am disposed to believe him the latter."

Extract of a letter from general Gaines to the Secretary of War, dated

Camp Montgomery, M. T. 2

April 3d, 1817.

"I received by the last mail, a letter from Archibald Clarke, Esq. intendant of the town of St. Marys, by which it appears that another outrage, of uncommon cruelty, has recently been perpetrated by a party of Indians upon the southern frontier, near the boundary of Wayne county. They have massacred a woman, Mrs. Garret, and two of her children: the mother and eldest child were scalped; the house plundered and burnt."

Extract of a letter from A. Culloh, to general Gaines, written at Fort Gaines.

"We are hourly told by every source of infor-

mation, by the friendly Indians, by letters from Win Hatably and Edmund Doyle, who reside low down on the Appalachicola, that all the lower tribes of Indians have embodied, and are drying their meats to come on to the attack of this post. *The British agent at Oake-lockness sound is giving presents to the Indians. We have among us Indians who have been down and received powder, lead, tomahawks, knives, and a drum for each town, with the royal coat of arms painted on it. We have at this time, at least five hundred Indians skulking in this neighborhood, within three or four miles of us, who will not act for themselves, and who are evidently waiting for the signal to strike an effectual blow. They have stolen almost every horse belonging to the citizens. They have scared them from the fields which they have cleared and have taken possession of their houses. They are now stealing horses, cattle, and hogs from the Georgia lines, and have killed one or two families on the St. Tillas."*

Extract of a letter from general Gaines to major general Andrew Jackson, dated

Fort Scott, (Geo.) 21st Nov. 1817.

"The first brigade arrived at this place on the 19th instant. I had previously sent an Indian runner, to notify the first town chief, E-me-he-mau-bay, of my arrival, and with a view to ascertain whether his hostile temper had abated, requesting him to visit me. He replied that he had already said to the commanding officer here, all he had to say, and he would not come.

"Among the articles found in the house of the chief, was a British uniform coat (scarlet) with a pair of gold epaulettes, and a certificate signed by a British captain of marines, "Robert White, in the absence of colonel Nicholls," stating that the chief had always been a true and faithful friend to the British.

"The reports of friendly Indians, concur in estimating the number of hostile warriors, including the Red Sticks and Seminoles, at more than two thousand, besides the blacks amounting to near four hundred men, and increasing by runaways from Georgia. *They have been promised, as several Indians inform me, assistance from the English at New Providence. This promise, though made by Woodbine, is relied on by most of the Seminole Indians. I have not a doubt but they will sue for peace, as soon as they find their hopes of British aid to be without a foundation."*

General Gaines to the Secretary of War—with a Talk.

No. 51. a.

Head Quarters, Fort Scott, (Geo.)
December 2d, 1817. §

SIR,—I had the honor to receive, on the 26th ultimo, your communication of the 30th October.

I am very happy to find that the President approves of my movement, but I much regret that his just expectations, as to the effect there was reason to believe would be produced on the minds of the Indians by this movement, have not been realized. I am now quite convinced, that the hostility of these Indians is, and has long since been, of so deep a character, as to leave no ground to calculate upon tranquillity, or the future security of our frontier settlements, until the towns south and east of this place, shall receive a signal proof of our ability and willingness to retaliate for every outrage. It is now my painful

duty to report an affair of a more serious and decisive nature than has heretofore occurred, and which leaves no doubt of the necessity of an immediate application of force, and active measures on our part. A large party of Seminole Indians, on the 10th ultimo, formed an ambuscade upon the Appalachicola river, a mile below the junction of the Flint and Chatahouchee, attacked one of our boats ascending near the shore, and killed, wounded, and took the greater part of the detachment, consisting of 40 men, commanded by lieutenant R. W. Scott, of the 7th infantry. There were also on board, killed or taken, seven women; the wives of soldiers. Six men of the detachment only escaped, four of whom were wounded. They report that the strength of the current at the point of attack had obliged the lieutenant to keep his boat near the shore; that the Indians had formed along the banks of the river, and were not discovered till their fire had commenced, in the first volley of which lieutenant Scott and his most valuable men fell.

The lieutenant and his party had been sent from this place some days before, to assist major Muhlenburg in ascending the river with three vessels laden with military stores brought from Montgomery and Mobile. The major instead of retaining the party to assist him, as I had advised, (see enclosure No. 2) retained only about 20 men, and in their place put a like number of sick, with the women, and some regimental clothing. The boat thus laden was detached alone for this place. It is due to major Muhlenburg to observe, that at the time he detached the boat, I have reason to believe he was not apprised of any recent hostilities having taken place in this quarter. It appears, however, from lieutenant Scott's letter, received about the hour in which he was attacked, (see enclosure No. 3) that he had been warned of the danger. Upon the receipt of this letter, I had two boats fitted up, with covers and port holes, for defence, and detached captain Clinch with an officer and 40 men, with an order to secure the movement of lieutenant Scott, and then to assist major Muhlenburg.

This detachment embarked in the evening of the 30th, and must have passed the scene of action below, at night, and some hours after the affair terminated. I have not yet heard from captain Clinch. I shall immediately strengthen the detachment under major Muhlenburg with another boat, secured against the enemy's fire. He will therefore move up with safety, keeping near the middle of the river. I shall moreover take a position with my principal force, at the junction of the river, near the line, and shall attack any vessel that may attempt to intercept our vessel and supplies below, as I feel persuaded the order of the President prohibiting an attack upon the Indians below the line, has reference only to the past, and not to the present or future outrages, such as the one just now perpetrated, and such as shall place our troops strictly within the pale of natural law, where self-defence is sanctioned by the privilege of self-preservation. The wounded men who made their escape, concur in the opinion, that they had seen upwards of 500 hostile Indian warriors, at different places below the point of attack. Of the force engaged, they differ in opinion; but all agree that the number was very considerable, extending about 150 yards along the shore, in the edge of a swamp or thick woods. I am assured by the friendly chief, that the hostile warriors of every town

upon the Chatahoochie, prepared canoes, and pushed off down the river to join the Seminoles, as soon as the account of my movement from the Alabama reached them.

The Indians now remaining upon the Chatahoochie, I have reason to believe, are well disposed. One of the new settlers, however, has recently been killed; but it has been clearly proved, that the murderer had belonged to the hostile party. The friendly chiefs in the neighborhood, when apprised of the murder, assembled a party, and sent in pursuit of the offender, and followed him to the Flint river, on the route to Mickasuky, whither he escaped. Onishajo, and several other friendly chiefs, have offered me their services, with their warriors to go against the Seminoles. I have promised to give them notice of the time that may be fixed for my departure, and then to accept their services. The enclosure, No. 1, contains the substance of what I have said to the chiefs who have visited me; several of whom reside south of the Spanish line and west of Appalachicola river. It was expected by the chiefs, that I should communicate to them my views and wishes. I felt authorized to say but little, and I deemed it necessary, in what I should say, to endeavor to counteract the erroneous impressions by which they have been misled by pretended British agents.

I hope the President will see, in what I have said, nothing to disapprove. I feel persuaded a report of the various talks which I received from the chiefs, would show the propriety of what I have said to them. Such a report I have not a moment's time now to make. *The Indians are at this moment firing at our camp from the opposite side of the river.*

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major general commanding.

Talk enclosed in 51, a. (No. 1.)

Chiefs and Warriors.—The President of the United States has been informed of the murders and thefts, committed by the hostile Indians, in this part of the country. He has authorized general Jackson to arrest the offenders, and cause justice to be done. The Indians have been required to deliver up the murderers of our citizens, and the stolen property; but they refused to deliver either. *They have had a council at Mickasukee, in which they have determined upon war.* They have been at war against helpless women and children; let them now calculate upon fighting men. We have long known that we had enemies east of this river; we likewise know we have some friends; but they are so mixed together, we cannot always distinguish the one from the other. The President wishing to do justice to his red friends and children, has given orders for the bad to be separated from the good. Those who have taken up arms against him, and such as have listened to the bad talks of the people beyond the sea, must go to Mickasukee, Suwaney, where we wish to find them together. But all those who were our friends in the war, will sit still at their homes, in peace. We will pay them for what corn and meat they have to sell us. We will be their friends, and when they are hungry we will give them meat. The hostile party pretend to calculate upon help from the British! as well look for soldiers from the moon, to help them. Their war-

riors were beaten and driven from our country, by American troops. The English are not able to help themselves; how then should they help the old "Red Sticks," whom they have ruined by pretended friendship.

No. 51, b. (No. 2.)

General Gaines to major Muhlenberg.

Fort Scott, November, 1817.

Sir,—The waters having risen sufficiently high to enable you to ascend the river with all the vessels, I wish you to do so, though it should take longer than I had anticipated. You can avail yourself of the aid of lieutenant Scott's detachment to expedite your movement hither. Keep your vessels near to each other; and should you meet any insuperable obstacle, endeavor to surprise me thereof, and you shall have additional relief. Wishing to see you soon, with your fleet,

I remain with great regard,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. P. GAINES.

To major Muhlenberg,
Comm'g the U. S. troops,
ascending Appalachicola river.

No. 51, c. (No. 3.)

Lieutenant Scott to general Gaines.

Spanish Bluff, 28th Nov. 1817.

Sir,—Enclosed you will receive major Muhlenberg's communication, which he directs me to forward to you by express, from this place. Mr. Hambly informs me, that Indians are assembling at the junction of the river, where they intend to make a stand against those vessels coming up the river. Should this be the case, I am not able to make a stand against them. My command does not exceed forty men, and one half sick, and without arms. I leave this immediately.

I am, respectfully, your obed't servant,

(Signed)

R. W. SCOTT,

Lt. 7th Inf. com'g. detachment.

NOTE. The bearer of this is entitled to three dollars, on delivering this letter. The Indians have a report here, the Indians have beaten the white people.

No. 51, d.

General Gaines to captain Clinch.

Head Quarters, Fort Scott, 2

November 30, 1817. }

Sir,—You will embark with the party assigned you, on board the two covered boats; descend the river until you meet with lieutenant Scott; deliver to him a cover for his boat, and give him such assistance as in your judgment shall be necessary to secure his party, and expedite his movement to this place. You will then proceed with the residue of your command down the river, until you meet with major Muhlenberg, report to him, and act under his orders. You will in no case put your command in the power of the Indians near the shore. Be constantly on the alert; remember that United States' troops can never be surprised by Indians without a loss of honor, to say nothing of the loss of strength that might ensue.

To captain Clinch, 7th Infantry.

No. 52.

General Jackson to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Division of the South,
Bowleg's Town, Suwaney river, }
20th April, 1818.

Sir,—My last communication, dated camp be-

fore St. Marks, 8th April, and those to which it referred, advised you of my movements and operations up to that date, and, as I then advised you, I marched from that place on the morning of the 9th. On the evening of the 10th I was joined by the rear of the Tennessee volunteers; also by the Indians under general McIntosh, whom I had left at Mickasuky, to scour the country around that place. Although the weather has been dry and pleasant, and the waters had subsided in a great degree, our march might be said to have been through water, which kept the infantry wet to the middle, and the depth of the swamps, added to the want of forage, occasioned the horses to give out daily in great numbers. On the morning of the 12th, near Econfinnah, or natural bridge, a party of Indians were discovered on the margin of a swamp, and attacked by general McIntosh and about 50 Tennessee volunteers, who routed them, killing 37 warriors, and capturing 6 men, and 97 women and children; *also recapturing a white woman, who had been taken at the massacre of Scott.* The friendly Indians also took some horses and about 500 head of cattle from the enemy, who proved to be M'Queen's party. Upon the application of an old woman, of the prisoners, I agreed that if M'Queen was tied and carried to the commandant at St. Marks, her people should be received in peace, carried to the upper tribes of the Creek nation, and there provisioned until they could raise their own crops. She appeared much pleased with those terms, and I set her at liberty with written instructions to the commandant of St. Marks to that effect. Having received no farther intelligence from M'Queen, I am induced to believe the old woman has not complied with her part of the obligation.

From St. Marks I marched with eight days rations, those that joined me having but five. This was done under the expectation of reaching this place in that time, founded on the report of my faithful Indian guide, which I should have accomplished, but for the poverty of my horses, and the continued sheets of water through which we had to pass. On the morning of the 15th my scouts overtook a small party of Indians, killing one man, and capturing the residue, consisting of one man and woman, and two children, and on that evening I encamped, as my guide supposed, within 12 miles of Suwaney. I marched very early on the 16th, under the hope of being able to encompass and attack the Indian and negro towns by 1 o'clock, P. M. but, much to my regret, at three o'clock, and after marching sixteen miles, we reached a remarkable pond which my guide recollected, and reported to be distant six miles from the object of my march; here I should have halted for the night, had not six mounted Indians, (supposed to be spies,) who were discovered, effected their escape; this determined me to attempt by a forced movement, to prevent the removal of their effects, and, if possible, themselves from crossing the river, for my rations being out, it was all important to secure their supplies for the subsistence of my troops. Accordingly, my lines of attack were instantly formed and put in motion, and about sunset, my left flank column, composed of the second regiment of Tennessee volunteers, commanded by colonel Williamson, and a part of the friendly Indians under colonel Kanard, having approached the left flank of the centre town, and commenced their attack, caused me to quicken the pace of the centre, composed

of the regulars, Georgia militia, and my volunteer Kentucky and Tennessee guards, in order to press the enemy in his centre, whilst the right column, composed of the 1st regiment of Tennessee volunteers, under colonel Dyer, and a part of the friendly Indians, headed by general McIntosh, who had preceded me, were endeavoring to turn his left, and cut off his retreat to the river; they however, having been previously informed of our force, by a precipitate retreat soon crossed the river, where it is believed colonel Kanard, with his Indians, did them considerable injury. Nine negroes and two Indians were found dead, and two negro men made prisoners.

On the 17th, foraging parties were sent out, who found a considerable quantity of corn, and some cattle. The 18th, having obtained some small craft, I ordered general Gaines across the river with a strong detachment, and two days provision, to pursue the enemy; the precipitancy of their flight, was soon discovered by the great quantity of goods, corn, &c. strewed through the swamps, and convinced general Gaines that pursuit was in vain: nine Indians and five negro prisoners were taken by our Indians; the evidence of haste with which the enemy had fled, induced the general to confine his reconnoissance to search for cattle and horses, both of which were much wanted by the army. About 30 head of cattle were procured; but from the reports accompanying general Gaines, which will in due time be forwarded to you, and the disobedience of his orders, by the Indians, not one pound was brought into camp.

As soon as time will permit, I shall forward a detailed account of the various little affairs with the enemy, accompanied with reports of the commanding officers of the detachment. Suffice it for the present, to add that every officer and soldier under my command, when danger appeared, showed a steady firmness which convinced me that in the event of a stubborn conflict they would have realized the best hopes of their country and general.

I believe I may say that the destruction of this place, with the possession of St. Marks, having on the night of the 18th captured the late lieutenant Armbrister, of the British marine corps, and, as represented by Arbuthnot, successor to Woodbine, will end the Indian war, for the present, and should it be renewed, the position taken, which ought to be held, will enable a small party to put it down promptly.

I shall order, or take myself a reconnoissance, west of the Appalachicola, at Pensacola point, where I am informed there are a few Red Sticks assembled, who are fed and supported by the governor of Pensacola. My health being impaired, as soon as this duty is performed, the positions taken, well garrisoned, and security given to the southern frontiers, (if the government have not active employment for me) I shall return to Nashville to regain my health. The health of the troops is much impaired, and I have ordered the Georgia troops to Hartford, to be mustered, paid, and discharged; the general having communicated his wishes, and that of his troops, to be ordered directly there, and reporting that they have a plenty of corn and beef to subsist them to that point, I have written to the governor of Georgia, to obtain from the state the necessary funds to pay general Glascock's brigade when discharged, and that the government will promptly refund it. I am compelled to this mode to have them promptly paid, Mr. Hogan, the paymaster of the 7th infantry (for whom I

received from Mr. Brent an enclosure, said to contain \$50,000) not having reached me.

From the information received from Armbrister, and a Mr. Cook, who was captured with him, that A. Arhuthnott's schooner was at the mouth of this river, preparing to sail for the bay of Tamper. my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Gadsden, volunteered his services with a small detachment to descend the river and capture her; the importance of this vessel to transport my sick to St. Marks, as well as to destroy the means used by the enemy, induced me to grant his request; he sailed yesterday, and I expected to have heard from him this morning. I only await his report to take up the line of march on my return for St. Marks; the Georgia brigade, by whom I send this, being about to march, compels me to close it without the report of lieutenant Gadsden.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your most obed't. serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major general commanding.

*The honorable J. C. Calhoun,
Department of War.*

From the Aurora of the 9th April, 1819.

SPANISH ROYAL ORDER.

We, a few days since, published a letter from Barcelona, in which was mentioned a royal order contained in the Madrid Gazette—the following is a translation thereof.

From the Madrid Royal Gazette.

The following royal order has been communicated by the department of war to the department of state.

Most Excellent Sir,—The king our lord, to whom in due time I represented the communication which you did me the honor to make, according to the royal order of the 20th November, 1818, concerning the urgent necessity of adopting effectual measures to prevent the evils which the dominions of his majesty beyond the seas experience, in consequence of the emigration of persons from foreign nations to join the rebels, now in a state of revolt, and taking part with them; and who contribute by their personal service and by their intrigues, and by furnishing the insurgents with arms, ammunition, ships and other means of war; without which the rebellion could not exist to this time in those provinces.

His majesty has deemed it expedient, in consequence, to order his supreme council of war to consult with him upon those affairs, and to obtain their advice upon the steps necessary to be pursued, after a due deliberation on the documents and information laid before them. Accordingly the council of war, by a report of the 22d December last, satisfied his majesty of the necessity of adopting the most rigorous measures for punishing all persons belonging to foreign nations, who shall be taken with arms in their hands in the American dominion, under the banner or flag of the insurgents; and also all persons who shall furnish arms, ammunition, military stores, or vessels, for the purpose of feeding the devouring flames which unhappily still continue to consume some precious provinces of his majesty's American possessions; those foreigners having no other object than to enrich themselves at the expense of the ruin and total destruction of the unthinking

subjects of his majesty. At the same time the council represented to his majesty, that the united voice of policy, justice, and equity, demand the adoption of this system, notwithstanding the sentiments of pity which are so well known to abide in the heart of the king; with a view that the beneficial indulgence of his majesty in the exercise of his sovereign power, and in dispensing with the rigor of the law, has been pleased to accord to his subjects, an opportunity to be treated as children, who are deceived, which by the influence and perfidious suggestions of foreigners, have separated themselves from the path of honor and virtue, are not to be considered as guilty of the inexpressible crime of treason, when they show a due contrition; which indulgence shall not henceforth be extended to those intrusive foreigners, because they do not stand in the tender relations towards his majesty, which have excited the benevolence of his heart, to exercise his clemency towards his own vassals; and those acts of benignity being spontaneous on the part of his majesty, are to be limited to only those who are expressly comprehended therein, without any kind of right of any third person to comprehend persons therein, who were not in his majesty's original intention to be so indulged.

Therefore the royal order of the 30th April, which had been announced to the general in chief of his majesty in America, is to be construed in conformity with the royal determination in the present order.

Accordingly all foreigners who shall be taken in the provinces now in rebellion, with arms or under the banners of the insurgents, shall be subjected to the same punishment as the subjects of the nation with which they are associated, and whose insurrection they are fomenting.

Finally, the council has determined that, according to the laws of nations, the principle universally acknowledged, that every foreigner who shall introduce himself voluntarily into the territory of any sovereign, with the purpose of disturbing the public peace, or of committing excesses or crimes, of whatever kind, becomes himself subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the country into which he has unlawfully entered; nor can any government whose subjects are thus aggressors, of right interfere with or complain of this act of public justice.

His majesty having deliberated on the whole of the case, declares, as a general regulation, that all foreign adventurers, who shall be apprehended with arms in their hands, in his American dominions, under the banners of the insurgents, or who shall furnish any aids or succors of war, shall irreversibly suffer capital punishment, besides the confiscation of their property, wherever found in his majesty's dominions; which punishment is assigned by the law, to chastise similar delinquents, who are not included in the *indultos* (pardons) which his majesty has already granted, or may hereafter grant, in favor of his subjects, for reasons already stated.

All which I communicate to your excellency, by order of the king, that you may act in conformity thereto.

God preserve your excellency many years.

FRANCIS EGUIA.

Royal Palace, 14th January, 1819.

To the first secretary of state, ad interim.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANADA.

From the *Montreal Herald* of March 27, 1819.

We are happy to learn, that the projected Canal from St. Johns to Chambly, is about to be commenced this ensuing summer. The shares by the last accounts are all taken up with the exception of 300; and what makes this account doubly gratifying, is the fact of the Province having taken 200 shares. This augurs well. We are convinced that under the present state of commercial regulations between the Canadas and the United States, this Canal, if finished to-morrow, would not be a productive concern for the stockholder; but when we see the government coming forward to join in an undertaking of the kind, we may reasonably suspect that these restrictions, which have been so long the greatest bane to the improvements of Lower Canada, will be removed. In affixing the duties on those articles which are allowed to be imported from the States to the Canadas, a reference ought to be had to the state of our extensive frontier, and the facility it affords to smugglers, with the difficulty of detecting them or preventing their contraband trade. With this intention in view, we hope, should any alteration be made in the present tariff of duties, the governor will see the propriety of making them as low as possible. By doing so, he will render the duties exacted more productive for the revenue, and at the same time give less temptation to smugglers to carry on their nefarious practices.

LOSS TO THE ARTS.

MR. CHARLES H. PARKER.—Died, in this city, on the 9th of March, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. Charles H. Parker, a young gentleman, who was ardently engaged in the study of the art of Engraving, as a pupil, under colonel G. Fairman, by whom he was highly esteemed. His disposition was happily adapted to conciliate affection; and in the exercise of his profession he was punctual, active and assiduous. He had just finished the writing part of the *Splendid Edition of the Declaration of Independence*, which is about to be published; and we have occasionally been indebted to his genius for some of the embellishments of this journal. In the stations which were occupied by the deceased, as a member of three benevolent institutions and one military association, he evinced a laudable readiness to perform his part in the great drama of life; and the concourse of soldiers and citizens, which attended his funeral with testimonials of public honors and signs of individual sorrow, powerfully demonstrated, that, though he had found an early grave, he had not lived in vain. *[Phila. Port Folio.]*

FRENCH VINE COMPANY.

From the *Mobile Gazette*.

MR. COTTEN.—I send you the conditions of settlement of the French association, made with the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of Congress of 1817, for the cultivation of the vine and olive.

1st. That before the expiration of three years from the date of the contract (8th January, 1819) there shall be made on each tract allotted to each respective associate in the four townships a settlement by themselves individually, or by others at their account.

2d. That before the expiration of fourteen years from the date hereof, there shall be cleared

and cultivated within the said four townships, at least ten acres of land for each quarter section taken aggregately.

3d. That before the expiration of seven years from the date hereof, there shall be cultivated within the said four townships at least one acre to each quarter section of land, taken aggregately, in vines.

4th. That before the expiration of seven years from the date hereof, there shall be planted within the said four townships no less than five hundred olive trees, unless it shall be previously established to the satisfaction of the President that the olive cannot be successfully cultivated.

5th. The agent of the society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury the state of the society.

The 6th article entitles those of the society, who had made improvements previously to the first of August last, to be paid for them, or to hold the land.

The 7th requires that unappropriated lands shall be appropriated to other emigrants from France, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am much surprised at the very accommodating terms of this contract, and the more so, after having had a peep at a letter from Mr. Crawford, dated in December last, in which he says "it is my intention, with the approbation of the President, to exclude from the benefits of national munificence—1st, all those of the ancient emigrants who may have been inscribed upon the list, who have sold or transferred their shares.—2d, Those of the late emigrants who are in the same situation, who shall not personally make a settlement within two years from the first day of January next. In neither case will the right of representation be admitted." The first article of the contract should have made actual settlement and improvement in person an indispensable requisite. This would have put down the present system of speculation, and have obliged the merchants of Philadelphia, who are the actual owners of at least three of the four townships, to have exchanged the quill for the grubbing hoe within "three years after date," or have abandoned their speculation, and left the land to be owned and cultivated by emigrants from France according to the letter of the law, and in conformity with the liberal, honorable, and patriotic intentions of Congress. ALABAMA.

PIRACY AND FRAUD.

From a *Wilmington (N. C.) paper* of the 3d of April, 1819.

In the beginning of the last month, a large Portuguese ship, about 700 tons burthen, from Pernambuco, bound to Lisbon, loaded with sugar, indigo, cotton, &c. was lost on Beaufort bar, in this state. The cargo was valued at 300,000 dollars—nothing was saved. She was a prize to the *La Patria* privateer, cruising under the commission of Artigas. On the 23d ultimo a Portuguese schooner, loaded with brandy, was run ashore, in the day time, near the same place. The brandy was saved, and brought forty-two cents, on the beach. Query—who bought it? We further learn, from good authority, that several other prizes were off our coast, and that nothing prevented them from being wrecked, but the late stormy weather!

From the *New York Gazette*, of April 10, 1819.

Mail Robbers.—Shortly after the apprehension of Mauric, one of the mail robbers, he wrote the following confession in the French language, addressed to Mr. Hopson, one of the police magistrates. Having procured a translation, we now give it to the readers of the *New York Gazette*, as an interesting statement. The writing and punctuation prove that this unfortunate young man has been well educated. He informs us that he has a mother, wife, and three children, now living at Marseilles, that he has been a midshipman in the French navy, and that his father was a commander of a frigate in the same service, and was killed in battle. He is a man of handsome address, and of apparent candor.

(TRANSLATION.)

To Mr. Hopson, Police Magistrate, New York.

SIR,—Ever since I have been confined, my intention has been to make a general confession of a crime that brought me to prison. The disordered state of my mind, together with the shame of being exposed to the public, has heretofore prevented me. I was waiting to speak to some magistrate in private—to open my heart to him and to convince him that I was not born to be a criminal. I had the happiness of seeing you on Friday morning last, the 5th instant, but you were attended by several persons. I, however, did confess that I was one of the criminals, and that I was desirous of seeing you in private. You promised to come and see me again, and I had that pleasure only to-day, (Sunday,) and I have relieved my heart in disclosing every particular of my crime; and you have permitted me to write the same.

About three months since I left captain John Brown, I came to New York, and boarded at Mr. Johnson's, Dover street, No. 8. I employed myself for some time in working on board several vessels, and I was waiting for the equipment of a small schooner belonging to Mr. Rousseau, a French captain, No. 81, Pump street, who had promised that I should go with him as mate. The delays exhausted my pecuniary means. I owed some money for my board, some to a Frenchman who had lent me money, some to my shoemaker, &c. All this rendered my situation very painful. When I was boarding at Mr. Johnson's I became acquainted with a young countryman of mine, named Bertrand. His good temper soon made us intimate friends.

He was employed in dressing leather, and having nothing to do for some time past, our misery was rendered equal. About 3 weeks ago, more or less, a Frenchman about 28 or 30 years of age, calling himself a doctor, boarding in a French boarding house, in Vandewater-street, No. 11, came to our boarding house. He told me that he was the only seaman at his house at that time; that he was desirous of going to sea as a sailor, or servant. After having made him some representations on the subject, I took him on board a sloop, which was going to sail for Port-au Prince, but the captain told us he had a complete crew. He then gave me a picture of his misery, and I felt a concern in his favor on account of his misfortunes. I spoke of him to my friend Bertrand, and should have been very glad to help him, but I was as miserable as himself. He came to see us every day, and we soon became intimate. At last, one day (unfortunate day for us) he told me there was some means of alleviating our

misery, without, however, injuring nature; that nothing else was a crime, but taking away the life of a fellow being; but that it was natural to share with them part of their money—that if we were willing to help him in his object, (Bertrand and I) we should go on the Philadelphia road, stop the mail stage that comes every day—and that, without injuring any body, we should seize a part of the letters, and that we certainly would find money in them. I must confess, sir, and God is my witness, that my blood was chilled at these proposals; but the Doctor, perceiving my agitation, soon resumed his philosophical discourse to try to persuade me, and we parted without agreeing upon any thing. This conversation took place in front of the door of my boarding house; I went in and told Bertrand what the Doctor had said—he was as much surprised as myself, and we said nothing more on the subject. The next day, the Doctor took care to call on us again at our boarding house, and found Bertrand and myself in our bed room—After speaking of various matters, which had nothing to do with the subject, he resumed the conversation of the preceding day. He said all he could, and related the many advantages to those who had been engaged in a similar enterprise; that in the most unfortunate result, that if taken and convicted, they could only condemn to five years confinement—that he was perfectly well acquainted with the American laws. I will not conceal from you sir, that the whole of his discourse did not persuade me, but confused my mind, and brought me to a state of stupor: I perceived that Bertrand felt the same—and the Doctor went away. The next day brought a new visit, and a new discourse on the same subject. At last, Bertrand and myself agreed to comply if we could do nothing better. I immediately called on captain Rousseau to inquire about the equipment of his schooner: He told me that he must wait for news from Bordeaux. At last, being determined to follow the plan that disordered our minds, Bertrand procured two fowling pieces, and I borrowed one.

We started, as well as I can remember, on Tuesday afternoon. The Doctor armed with a gun, a pistol, and a table knife. Bertrand had a gun and a pistol. I had a gun and a knife. We crossed in a steam-boat, and our guide was the Doctor, who had, as he told us, been on that road before. We got through Newark about 6 o'clock in the evening, and travelled farther. After having passed a turnpike gate, we came near a small wood. We agreed to wait at that place, and after having laid down our arms in the woods, we began to walk to and fro. Each of us gave up to our own reflections. Bertrand was the first to break the silence, and told us that if we were compelled to go back to New York, we should certainly be recognized, being obliged to return the same way that we came; but the Doctor observed, that he could conduct us to Brunswick and return to New York in the steam boat. We soon entered the wood, and the Doctor kindled a fire, and got asleep, as well as Bertrand. I was awake all night, my blood being too much agitated to allow me to sleep. During this time, when no body was interrupting me, I considered all the horror of the deed we were about to commit. I awoke my companions, and using as a pretext what Bertrand had already said, I refused to co-operate in the action. Bertrand joined me;

and the Doctor finding himself unable to persuade us, also joined us, observing that the day would be too far spent when the mail coach would pass. Indeed we saw the mail passing as the day was breaking, and we did not move from our place. Soon after, we got on the road to Newark, and we reached New York about 11 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday; when each of us went to his lodgings, after having returned the guns we had borrowed.

It was decreed, sir, that this deed should be perpetrated. The same day we arrived in New York, the Doctor called on us, and told us that his landlord had misused him, because he was indebted to him for a week and a half's board—that he had no shirt—and that he was determined to go and commit the robbery himself, if we would furnish him with arms. We remonstrated, and he returned to his lodgings. The next day, Bertrand told me that the landlady had asked him for some money, and that he owed her eleven or twelve dollars. As for me, they did not ask for money; but I perceived that they were quite cool to me. I owed them about eighteen dollars. A Frenchman named Bunon, a servant of captain Brown, called on me for four dollars he had lent me. In short, I did not know what to do, on account of my debts and wants. I called on Thursday on captain Rousseau, to inquire when he would commence fitting out his vessel, knowing that he had received advices from Bordeaux. I could not see him, but his wife told me that she was directed by her husband to tell me that the captain, being well satisfied with my conduct, would not take any other person for his mate. But, that the fitting out of his vessel was postponed for some time; and that I must try to find some employment. This postponement was a thunderstroke to me and to Bertrand, who intended to ship on board of her. Not knowing what to do, and the doctor calling again to see us, and renewing the conversation, we agreed again to follow him on the road to Philadelphia. Bertrand having declared that he would not return to New York after the action, but go on to Philadelphia. I mentioned at my lodgings, that I had received a letter from Philadelphia, from one of my uncles, who wanted to see me. A French gentleman that we knew in New York, had given to Bertrand half a piece of blue cloth, to try to sell it for him. We sold it at auction, and got for it seventeen dollars. I paid four dollars and a half to my landlady, and gave her a due bill for fifteen dollars, which she has still. Bertrand paid three dollars, he owed to a Frenchman, and gave to our landlady his due bill for eleven dollars. The balance was employed in buying two pistols and some provisions. At last we agreed to start on Sunday, the 31st of January, after dinner. We started in company with a young Frenchman by the name of Cleman, who accompanied us to the steam boat. We had a cocoa nut shell filled with rum at Mr. Fleuri's, where Bertrand borrowed twelve shillings. In crossing the Park, we met the doctor, who joined us. Near the steam boat, we entered a porter house, to take something, and the Doctor left us and went to the steam boat, without being perceived by Mr. Cleman. A few minutes after we followed, and bid Cleman good bye. We took the road to Newark, and passed through that place about 6 o'clock without stopping. We travelled further on the Philadelphia road and

passed through Elizabethtown. On the road we found a barn full of hay about four miles from Elizabethtown. Here we slept a few hours. About two o'clock in the morning we awoke, and travelled to a place where there was a wood on each side of the road, about two miles from the place where we had slept. We went on a little further, and stopt to wait for the coach. I had forgotten to state that the doctor had a pistol and a knife. Bertrand had two pistols and a knife, and I had a pistol and a knife. We had each a piece of leather to cover our faces—the doctor's was white, that of Bertrand and mine were yellow. A few minutes after we had stopt, we heard the noise of the coach wheels. Would you believe it, sir, that this noise made my blood run cold! Never did I tremble so much! I could scarcely contain myself, and instead of going towards the noise, I retreated precipitately, as if running before an enemy. All at once the doctor stopt and drank some rum. We also took some, and then the coach was very near us. We were all three before the horses. The doctor took his pistol, and cried to the driver in English, "Stop! or I kill you." The driver stopt, and we went near the coach. The doctor opened the door, and told me to cut the traces of the horses, so that if the horses should proceed, the wheels would not hurt us. I cut the left-hand traces, and was about to cut the others, but the driver told me not to do it; I obeyed. I went to the door where Bertrand and the Doctor were. The Doctor had a pistol in his hand, levelled towards the coach, saying to the persons inside, "If you move I'll kill you." I immediately pushed the Doctor aside, turning his pistol another way. I told him in French, that by holding his pistol that way, he run the risk of injuring somebody, and that that was not the way he had promised to behave. I immediately threw my pistol on the road, and with my hands I pressed the knees of a lady who was alarmed and crying; and I said in English, "Ladies and gentlemen, I implore you in the name of God, be not alarmed, we will not hurt you." The lady offered to give me a bundle of linen, and I refused it. In the mean while, Bertrand inquired of the driver where the letters were. Being informed, the Doctor with his knife, cut open the leather bag and threw several bundles on the road; and came again to the door, and told me to take the letters out of the bag. I complied, and the Doctor remained at the door, as well as Bertrand. After I had taken several bundles of letters, I told the driver to go on, and he started. Bertrand told him to stop a little longer, to give us time to pick up the letters; but the driver did not mind him.

After having secured the letters, I looked for my arms I had thrown on the road, which I found after some trouble. We then started for Brunswick, and walked about a short mile, when we entered a field on the left of the road. Here we opened a part of the letters, and found a quantity of newspapers, and about fifty dollars, which is all I had then seen. We here left the letters open, and proceeded towards Brunswick. We walked a few miles, passing several houses. We passed over some fields on the right hand of the road. The day beginning to break; it was Monday, the 1st of February; and being pretty far from the road, we opened another parcel of the letters, but they contained little else than newspapers. We found only one three dollar bill, and another one of

two dollars. The Doctor kindled a fire and burnt the papers we had opened, and we proceeded through several fields and woods with the remnant of the letters in a pocket handkerchief. I forgot to state, that after leaving the coach, the Doctor took a watch out of his pocket, and now says he, I shall be able to know what o'clock it is. I was astonished and expressed to him how sorry I was that he should have done it, after his promises. He told me also, he had received of the gentlemen six shillings, and that Bertrand had also received six shillings, while I was picking up the letters. Having arrived in a wood, near a hollow tree, Bertrand and the Doctor opened several bundles of letters; I sat near them looking on; Bertrand opened a letter in which he found a three thousand dollar bill; and another one in which he found a one thousand dollar bill.

He opened several others, and found in one 12 bills of one hundred dollars each—in another, he found one bill of one hundred dollars; and in several others the Doctor found several bills of fifty dollars, several of twenty, ten, five, and a few of one and two dollars. They gave me all those bills to keep, I having a pocket book. We put the letters in the hole of the tree, and stooped it with leaves. We then proceeded through some fields and woods. At last, we opened the few remaining letters, but found nothing. We laid the letters on the ground, and covered them with leaves, and also concealed our knives under ground. We then proceeded, and found a road to a village, the name of which I have forgotten. We found a house where the Doctor asked to buy some milk and bread. Being answered in the affirmative, he called us and we entered. The Doctor breakfasted copiously, but Bertrand and myself could not eat any thing. We only drank some milk and tea, to calm our agitated blood. The Doctor paid two shillings, and we went on. To tell you the truth, sir, I did not know where we were going; but the Doctor, who was our guide, told us we were going to Philadelphia; and that if we would help him, we should stop the first gig we should see, compel the surrender of it, and use it, the sooner to reach Philadelphia; I opposed this new project with all my powers.

I told him I was already in despair for the enormities we had committed, and that I would willingly give a pint of my blood not to have been engaged in them. Then a dispute arose among us; the Doctor called Bertrand and myself, cowards and children; and said he thought he had to deal with different men. Speaking thus, we went through several fields, and found a road to a small village, situated on the bank of a river; the Doctor wished to pass over the bridge, but I thought every one could read in my face my guilt. I opposed it, and went to hide myself in a neighboring wood—Bertrand and the Doctor followed me—we remained there till dark, when I expressed my opinion in favor of returning to New York, whatever might befall me. Bertrand agreed to accompany me—the Doctor said he would part with us; that he would sleep in that village; that the next day he would take a coach for Brunswick, and thence take the steamboat, and be in New York before us. He asked for a share of the bills, and I made the distribution. The Doctor had 607 dollars, Bertrand the same, and I the same. The bills of 1000 and 3000 dollars were too large to be changed; and I was not bold enough to attempt to change them. He told me then to keep them,

that when we met in New York I should give them to him, and he would change them. He then wanted to throw away the watch for fear it would be known; I asked it of him, to use along the road; he gave it to me. He kept his pistol with him, and said he would never part with it. He told us to take care—if you are stopped, you are lost. I then told him, "You did not tell us this before we left New York." What I told you, said he, was only to engage you to come. Then, said he, "have a care—good bye!" and he left us. It was about 5 o'clock. Bertrand and myself left our pistols, and covered them with leaves. We then proceeded to Newark.

About 11 o'clock we heard a horse coming at full speed, and we hid ourselves in a field. Here I concealed the watch the Doctor had given to me; and proceeded on our way till midnight, when, being much exhausted by fatigue and hunger, we threw ourselves down in a field to rest. At the break of day we arose and proceeded on our way to Newark. At about 8 o'clock, we called at a house, and asked for a piece of bread, for which I gave one shilling and six pence, which Bertrand had given to me. At 9 o'clock we saw a cart going to Newark. Bertrand asked leave to get into it. The driver gave leave, and we arrived at Newark about 10 o'clock. Bertrand wanted to cross the bridge, but I had not the courage to do it; and we went and hid ourselves along the river among the bushes. At 5 o'clock in the evening, we took a small boat, and crossed the river with two sticks—took the road to New York, and arrived at 9 o'clock at the place where the horse boat crosses, having only stopt at a house on the road to take a small piece of bread. It was too late for the horse boat to cross the river; and we took a small boat lying on the wharf with two oars; got into it, and crossed the North River. We landed at the place where the horse boat comes in, and there tied the boat, so that it could be found the next day. We went into a cellar, where we got something to eat to comfort our stomachs, exhausted by fatigue and hunger. After supper, Bertrand told me the best plan would be to go to spend the night with Mr. Louis, the shoemaker, who lodges in the lower part of the city, and who had boarded two months with us. We went there, and as he had gone to bed, he told us that his landlady would give us lodgings. She did so, and there we spent the night. The next day, Tuesday, the 2d of Feb. when I got up, Bertrand told me to go and buy him a pair of shoes, because he had been obliged to cut away his boots, his feet being swelled. He also wanted a pair of pantaloons, a pair of stockings, and a handkerchief. I then went and bought two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, two pair of pantaloons, two pocket handkerchiefs, one neck handkerchief, and a shirt. Bertrand dressed. We took a cup of tea, and went out, after having given our landlady four shillings for our bed, &c. We intended to go to change the shoes of Bertrand, that were too small. We stopped at Mr. Louis', to whom we owed and paid five shillings, and just as we were ready to go out, we were stopped by some police officers. We obeyed without opposition, and we were conducted to prison. On the way, I threw out of my pocket, first, the two bills of one and three thousand dollars, and the bundle of bills which was my share. Some person picked them up.

These, Sir, are the pure and exact truths.

This is the only instance of guilt during a life of 30 years. I have by my good and regular conduct, always secured the good will and esteem of all who knew me. You yourself have witnessed the opinion of captain John Brown, with whom I have lived five months and a half; that of captain Allen, with whom I have lived two months, and captain Thomas Wall, of whom I have a certificate—in short, of every person who has known me ever since I have lived in New York. May God inspire you with compassion for me and my friend Bertrand! Would to heaven you could read our hearts! and you would clearly perceive that we have been brought hither, not by inclination to crime, but by our misery and perfidious advice. Be so good as to grant us your protection! and with it our sufferings will be alleviated. Believe that we will henceforth live to redeem our guilt by our good conduct, and in daily gratitude we will bless the man who may have contributed to the preservation of our lives.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most humble and obedient servant.

JH. MAURIC.

Sunday, February 7, 1819.

TRIAL OF THE MAIL ROBBERS.

From the *Trenton True American*, of the 12th of April, 1819.

On Wednesday last came on before the United States' circuit court sitting in this city, the trial of Joseph Mauric, Pierre Bertrand, and Ambrose La Croix Ubahuy, alias Dr. Henri, alias Dr. Desseaux, on indictments found against them by the Grand Jury for robbing the United States mail, and putting the driver's life in jeopardy. After the examination of the witnesses was gone through, the cause was opened on the part of the United States by Mr. M'Ilvaine, the district attorney, and on that of the prisoners by Mr. Wall, Mr. L. H. Stockton, and Mr. Ewing followed, in defence of the prisoners; and Mr. M'Ilvaine closed, on behalf of the United States. Judge Washington charged the jury, reciting and expounding the law. The jury went out about 10 o'clock at night, and came in about twelve, with a verdict of guilty so far as related to robbing the mail, and not guilty of jeopardizing the life of the driver.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, the prisoners were again brought to the bar; and judge Washington, after observing that from his understanding of the law and the evidence, he had no doubt the prisoners had justly incurred the penalty of death, for putting the life of the driver in jeopardy; and intimating that he apprehended the jury had been too much influenced by their feelings; proceeded to pronounce the sentence of the court—which was, ten years solitary confinement—the longest term allowed by law for robbing the mail only.

From the commencement to the close of the trial, the court room was constantly crowded with spectators and auditors; and the sympathy and regret generally expressed while the expectation prevailed that the prisoners would be found guilty of jeopardizing the life of the driver, and of course sentenced to suffer death—taken with the verdict of the jury on that point—prove conclusively that sanguinary punishments, for crimes short of actual murder, are not consonant with the principles and feelings of this community.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

From a *London paper* of the 17th February, 1819.

The commercial world will learn with satisfaction, that a plan has been commenced under the auspices of the British government, for determining the relative contents of the weights and measures of all trading countries. This important subject is to be accomplished by procuring from abroad correct copies of foreign standards, and comparing them with those of England at his majesty's mint. Such a comparison, which could be effected only at a moment of universal peace, has never been attempted on a plan sufficiently general or systematic; and hence the errors and contradictions which abound in tables of foreign weights and measures; even in works of the highest authority. In order, therefore, to remedy an inconvenience so perplexing in commerce, viscount Castlereagh has, by the recommendation of the board of trade, issued a circular, dated March 16, 1818, directing all the British consuls abroad to send home copies of the principal standards used within their respective consulates, verified by the proper authorities and accompanied by explanatory papers and other documents relative to the subject. Most of his lordship's orders have been already executed in a very full and satisfactory manner. The despatches and packages transmitted on the occasion are deposited at the royal mint, where the standards are to be forthwith compared.

THEY MAY RAIL AT THIS LIFE.

BY T. MOORE.

Air—Roch boin shin doc.

They may rail at this life—from the hour I began it,
I've found it a life full of kindness and bliss;
And until they can show me some happier planet,
More social and bright, I'll content me with this.
As long as the world has such eloquent eyes,
As before me this moment enraptured I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.

In Mercury's star, where each moment can bring them
New sunshine and wit from the fountain on high,
Tho' the nymphs may have livelier poets to sing them,
They've none, even there, more enamour'd than I.
And, as long as this harp can be waken'd to love,
And that eye its divine inspiration shall be,
They may talk as they will of their Edens above,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.

In that star of the west, by whose shadowy splendor,
At twilight so often we've roam'd through the dew,
There are maidens, perhaps, who have bosoms as tender,
And look, in their twilights, as lovely as you:
But tho' they were even more bright than the green,
Of that isle they inhabit in the heaven-blue sea,
As I never these fair young celestials have seen,
Why—this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.

As for those chilly orbs on the verge of creation,
Where sunshine and smiles must be equally rare,
Did they want a supply of cold hearts for that station,
Heaven knows we have plenty on earth we could spare.
Oh! think what a world we should have of it here,
If the haters of peace, of affection and glee,
Were to fly up to Saturn's comfortless sphere,
And leave earth to such spirits as you, love, and me.

From the *St. John's (N. B.) Star*, of April 2.

We have been politely handed (with permission to publish the same) the following letters,

for the information of merchants and all persons interested in navigation; and we congratulate the public that the same liberal construction has been given officially to the American law, which has ever been the characteristic feature of the British:

British Consulate, Newport, R. I.
16th March, 1819.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul for the state of Rhode Island encloses to the collector of St. John, New Brunswick, a copy of a letter from the American Comptroller at Washington, respecting the British schooner James Cronk, master, from Jamaica, which put into this port in distress.

It shows under what circumstances British vessels from the West Indies, or British provinces in North America, though otherwise prohibited, may enter any port in the United States.

(COPY.)

Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, 12th January, 1819.

Sir,—A letter addressed by the British consul at Newport to Anthony St. John Baker, his Britannic Majesty's consul general to the United States, containing the following representation, has been submitted to my consideration:

That "the British schooner James, Cronk, master, bound on a voyage from Jamaica to St. John, springing a very bad leak, was obliged to put into Newport, to save the vessel and the lives of the people, of which a protest had been made"—And "that you considered the vessel liable to seizure, under the act of Congress of the last session of Congress."

From an attentive examination of the language of the first section of that act; and keeping in view the principles of universal law, I am of opinion that the section in question contemplates only cases of an ordinary nature.

The words "shall enter or attempt to enter," according to my views, should be interpreted as implying a voluntary act, and without necessity.

A British vessel, therefore, bound from a British colonial possession closed to the vessels of the United States, to some other foreign port, on being forced by stress of weather, or some other urgent or unavoidable circumstance, to put into a port of the United States, ought not to be considered as coming within the operation of the act. The distress, or other urgent or unavoidable circumstance, should, however, be proved in a clear and satisfactory manner. It should be made appear that there was, at least, a moral necessity for entering the port.

If, from the situation of the vessel on her arrival, or from any other circumstances which have come to your knowledge, you should have just grounds to suspect that the coming was under false pretences, it would be proper to make a strict scrutiny into the affair, and to regulate your proceedings according to the result of the investigation.

Should you be satisfied that this is a case of real, and not fictitious, distress, it would be consonant with the general policy of our laws, as well as the dictates of humanity, to afford the sufferers every indulgence, not incompatible with a just regard for the safety of the revenue.

In such event, you may allow the sale of so much of the cargo (the duties thereon being previously paid and secured) as, in your opinion, may be necessary to defray the expenses of repairs, &c. And if the vessel proceed with the residue

of the cargo to the port of destination, no tonnage duties, nor duties on such part of the cargo, are to be exacted.

It is to be understood, however, that no additional cargo is to be permitted to be taken on board, except provisions and sea stores, absolutely necessary for the voyage.

With, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. ANDERSON.

To William Ellery, esq.

Collector, Newport, R. I.

From the Aurora.

"THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS."

The journeymen tailors in New York, it appears, have had what they called a *turn out*—that is, they have combined not to work, unless certain conditions which they prescribe are complied with. Every man has a right to determine the value of his own labor, and every man who employs others has the right to determine what he can afford, or what wages he will give; the right to refuse is equal; but combinations of one class, to force another class into any measure against their free will, is an usurpation which violates the first law of society; but there is an aggravation in this case, of the tailors in New York, which merits a particular and marked detestation: one of the avowed objects of their *turn out* is to *compel the master tailors not to employ women in any part of the tailor's work*. The stupidity and brutality of this *unmanly* conspiracy, requires no coloring to mark its odium; those wretched men, whose conduct almost justifies the contempt that has become proverbial on the occupation—would shut out a numerous class of females from industry and bread, in order to enhance their own wages, which is more than three times the wages that the same class of men receive in England; indifferent to humanity and to the equal rights which they possess, these wretches would consign women to indigence, that they might the more effectually impose upon the public.

The original cause of casting odium on the occupation of a tailor, and making him the butt of *ridicule* as only the *ninth part of a man*, arose out of a similar occurrence; in about two centuries ago, this trade of a tailor was performed wholly by women; it was scandalous and effeminate for men to work at the needle—this occurred in England about the close of the fifteenth century; the period when the *doublet*, *tunic*, and *trunk hose*, began to give way to the *French frock* and skirted coat, with cape and collar, and the flapped breeches; when the name of a *male tailor* became as opprobrious as that of *man milliner* in modern times. It is a curious instance of revolution in manners that the *men tailors* should now endeavor once more to injure women. If the master tailors are disposed to retrieve their trade from merited odium, they ought to resolve to employ *women only*; whose proper business it is.

LORD COCHRANE.

From a Boston paper of the 10th of April, 1819.

Our Nantucket correspondent informs us, that the ship *Essex*, captain Russell, has arrived at the Vineyard, having left Valparaiso on the 1st December. Captain Russell informs, that Lord Cochrane arrived at Valparaiso with his family on the 28th November, in a ship of about 600 tons. Salutes were fired from every armed vessel in the

port, and from the fort; a public dinner was given, and great joy was manifested.

ACTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Trenton True American.

The legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on the 30th March, having passed 164 acts, 9 resolutions, and one address for the removal of a justice of the peace. The acts are mostly of a private and local nature. Among those of a public character, we notice an act to prevent the imprisonment of females for debt—an act relative to habitual drunkards, which provides for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the property of persons of this description—an act respecting the fisheries in the Delaware, which is a mere ratification of the act passed on the same subject in this state—and a supplement to an act entitled, An act regulating Banks; which enacts that any of the banks established in that state by the act of March, 1814, which shall, after the first of August next, refuse to redeem its notes with specie, shall forfeit its charter, and on proof of such refusal being made to the governor, he shall issue his proclamation declaring the charter of such bank null and void, except for the purpose of paying and collecting their debts, and continuing and renewing the notes or obligations of those who may be indebted to them. If after the date of this proclamation, any such bank shall continue to issue its own notes, the directors consenting to it shall be liable in their individual capacities for the payment of the same, &c. All notes presented for payment, and specie refused for them, are to bear an interest of six per cent. from the day of presentation.

SINGULAR CHARACTER.

From a London paper of 2d February, 1819.

Died lately, at Notter, near Landrake, lieutenant O'Dogherty, of the Royal Marines, one of the most eccentric characters, perhaps, in England, who, for more than twenty years, occasionally visited this (Plymouth) market on an old white horse, lean as Rosinante, whose lank appearance, combined with his own singular habits, formed together a spectacle of wretchedness fully equal to any thing described of the celebrated Elwees. In his last visit to this town, a few weeks since, he seated himself on the steps of our door to eat an apple. His dress then consisted of a dirty night cap round his head, surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim, a rough waistcoat, patched all over, greasy leather small clothes, kept up by listing braces, outside the waistcoat, with wads of straw round the bottom of his legs. In his hand he wielded a large hedge stick. Amidst all this seeming penury he possessed some very excellent freehold estates in the above parish, well stocked; yet he chose to quit the family mansion, and lived in a small cottage in its vicinity, without a pane of glass in the windows; he nightly entered it by a ladder, which he drew after him, and slept in a corner of one of the rooms upon a wretched pallet.

This eccentric character had, previous to his death, made a will, by which, after bequeathing 1,000*l* in legacies to various persons, he left the residue, amounting at least to 40,000*l*, to C. Carpenter, esq. of Modifonham. At this gentleman's

request, two of the neighboring magistrates, Mr. Arundel, of Landulph, and Mr. Tucker, of Tremaston Castle, attended the funeral; after which they accompanied him to read the will to colonel O'Dogherty's son and three unmarried daughters, who were not even mentioned in it. When the will had been read, Mr. Carpenter, in the handsomest manner, renounced all his right to the property bequeathed, which he immediately assigned over to the colonel's four children, to be divided between them, in such proportions as Mr. C. Rashleigh, formerly a trustee in the family, should direct. What adds more credit, if possible, to Mr. Carpenter's conduct on this occasion is, the fact, that when an express reached Redruth, where he then was, with colonel O'Dogherty's will, he, without loss of time, and lest an accident might occur before he could return home, executed a codicil to his own will, wherein he gave all the property bestowed upon him to the colonel's children. Traits of character like these require no eulogy—they speak for themselves.

PERSONAL FREEDOM IN FRANCE.

Sir James Gregan Crauford.—We have received from Paris (says the London Star) a curious paper. Sir James Gregan Crauford, heretofore British minister at Copenhagen, has addressed a printed letter to our ambassador, sir Charles Stuart, in consequence of his being ordered by the French government to quit the French territory. He complains grievously of this harsh and unprecedented measure, and attributes it to the busy interference of a high French nobleman, in a dispute which has arisen in the family of sir James. We have heard the particulars of this dispute, but sir James does not explain them. He says, "I was three times cited to appear before the police as a malefactor, or at least as if I had been the most obscure Bourgeois of London; although I may flatter myself my birth, and the places I have filled in a manner to merit the approbation of one of the greatest statesmen of the age, lord Grenville, might have given me some right to an audience of the minister. I wrote to the comte de Cazes to complain of the order I had received to quit France, but I was refused a moment of audience. Am I viewed with an evil eye by the ministers of the august house of Bourbon, because I was ill treated by Bonaparte?" Here sir James gives a short narrative of his arrest by Bonaparte, and of the reason which made him fly from Valenciennes, where he was confined on parole. He then gives a detail of all that he and his brothers did for the Bourbon cause, and proceeds thus:—"But after all this, could I expect that, instead of giving me a mark of honor, they were desirous of chasing me from the territory of France, on account of family 'tracasserie,' in which a great French lord thought proper to interfere? And this is not all—a second grand seigneur, one of the chiefs of that noblesse to whom my brothers and I have rendered such services, taking up the cause of the first, has not blushed to demand of your excellency to prevent me from appearing at court. I know the fact, because he does not conceal it." Sir James then goes on to reason on this strange proceeding. Against what law has he transgressed? A French gentleman cannot be banished for a "tracasserie de famille." "Why then (says he) banish me. All men live in France—foreigners and French-

men, under the protection of the charter. I demand, then, Mr. Ambassador, that they will shew me the law which gives to the French government the power to banish a foreigner. I have received an order to quit France in three days. I have been treated in France, where, as yet, there is no *alien bill*, as a Frenchman might be treated in England—nay, I have been treated more severely, unless they wish to assimilate me with General Gourgaud." He concludes with stating to sir Charles, that he is thus banished for having made a representation (*bien legitime*), to the captain of the king's guard, and which was imperiously demanded by his duty as the father of a family. "What were in fact my representations to the duc de Grammont and the duc de Guiche? They were simply the result of a rigorous domestic and paternal duty." But he does not give any explanation of the nature of this squabble. An account of it was sent to us some time ago from France for publication; but we thought it unfit for insertion, as it related to the conduct of a lady, and we never interfere in family disputes.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship Rosalie, captain Merry, from London, to the 6th of March, 1819.

The earl of Liverpool stated in the House of Lords, on the 4th of March, that in a day or two he expected orders from the Prince Regent, to lay the late treaty with the United States before their lordships.

At the close of the late election in Westminster for a member of Parliament, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir S. Romilly, a most serious riot ensued. There were three candidates, Lamb, Hobhouse, and Cartwright. The former has carried his election. The total number of votes for Lamb were 4,465, for Hobhouse 3,861, and for major Cartwright 33. Majority for Lamb 604.

Markets at London, 5th of March—Cotton Georgia Upland 14 1-2 a 15; Rice 35s in bond; Turpentine 14 a 14s 6d; Flour American 42 a 45s; Sour 36 a 38; Pot Ashes 48s; Pearl 56 a 57s 6d; Tobacco Virginia best 9s. Inferior 6 1-2; Kentucky 4 1-2 a 5 1-2—Stock on hand 22,000—6,000 of which is Maryland and Kentucky; Quercitron bark 18s a 20s.

United States Stock, 6 per cent. 99.
3 per cent. 64.

Broker's office, Change Alley, 2
London, 5th March, 1819.

London, March 1.—By letters from Paris, we are informed that two large houses have stopped payment—Messrs. Boucherot, of Paris, for about one million and a half of francs; and M. Mareave, of Havre, for about one million.

Advices from Rio Janeiro mention the failure of a great mercantile establishment in that city, to the amount of 600,000 milreas. A run on the bank at Rio had recently taken place, the consequence of which appeared so pregnant with danger, that it was thought prudent to suspend specie payments; and the government had so far interfered, as to prohibit the exportation of specie during eight months.

March 2.—The Spanish government has engaged thirty transports from different merchants of London, to form part of the expedition preparing at Cadiz, to carry out troops to South Ameri-

ca. An advance of hire and pay for two months is made immediately, and for one month more when the vessels arrive at Cadiz. Insurances to any port in South America are effected at 7 or 8 per cent.

A letter from Paris, dated February 23, says—"The fury of duels increases every day; twelve officers of the guards du corps, and twelve of the garde royale, were to have fought, on the 18th, 24 of Bonaparte's half-pay officers."

The estimates of the army services for the year 1819, have been printed by order of the House of Commons. The total charge is stated at £6,582,802 12s. 3d. which is nearly the amount of the whole surplus of the annual revenue, after payment of the interest of the national debt.

Another young Roscius has commenced his theatrical career at Brecon, in the character of the blooming Norval, whose age, it is said, does not exceed 13 years, and who, by his performance, has astonished the Welch critics.

The assurance of the chancellor of the exchequer last night, that cash payments would not be resumed in July, and that the bank had not narrowed its discounts, had, in the early part of this morning, a favorable effect on the funds; but they soon again languished, and at 1 o'clock were as flat as they were at the conclusion of yesterday's market.

As the bank has not narrowed its discounts, and yet the funds have fallen considerably; as the assurance of the non-resumption of cash payments in July do not raise them; the speculations in the city are that other causes exist for the fall, and the non-existence of those causes first stated has rather an unfavorable effect, since, if the small discounts at the bank had occasioned the fall, as these might soon be removed, the stocks, it was supposed would recover.

The general and strong inference, therefore, is, that the minister intends to raise a loan by funding. Several great capitalists, known speculators, have been, and continue, selling stock without faltering; and as there is every appearance of a scarcity of money, it is supposed they lock up the bank notes to effect their purpose; that the ministers shall be obliged to fund at a very low price. One of these capitalists, it is said, can hold \$800,000 stock. We agree with a morning paper, that if the minister were to make a loan of ten millions, the funds would recover. If he were to deny that he would make any loan, they would rise highly. The speculation is that he must have a loan of thirty millions, and this depresses the funds greatly.

United States Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Captain Hodgkinson, of the ship Winifred, arrived at Alexandria from Messina, left at latter place on the 6th January last, the United States squadron, consisting of the Franklin, 74, commodore Stewart; Guerriere, frigate, captain M'Donough; United States, do. captain Crane; Erie, sloop, captain Ballard; Spark, brig, Nicholson. Sailed in company for Palermo, with commodore Stewart and captain Crane. The United States frigate was to sail for the United States in 15 or 20 days. The crews were generally in good health. The Winifred stopped at Gibraltar on her way down, and left there on the 12th February. Understood that the plague continued very bad at Tangiers and Tunis.